

sdeekshi-Lab1.R

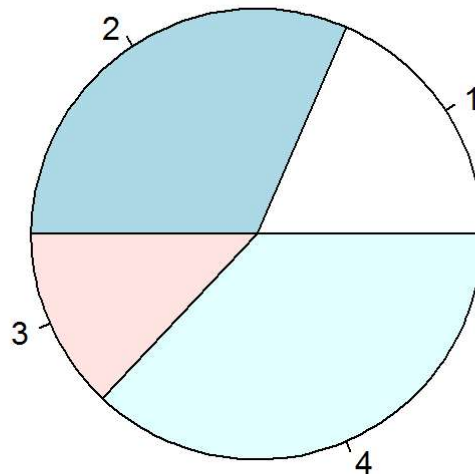
sdeekshi

Fri Feb 24 21:08:20 2017

```
#Author : Suchitra D
```

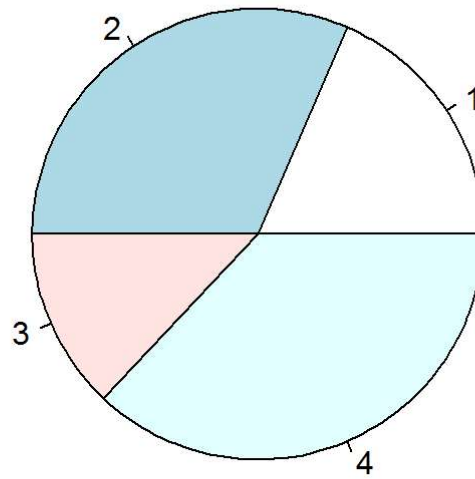
```
#Purpose: Lab 1
```

```
pie(c(10,17,7,20))
```



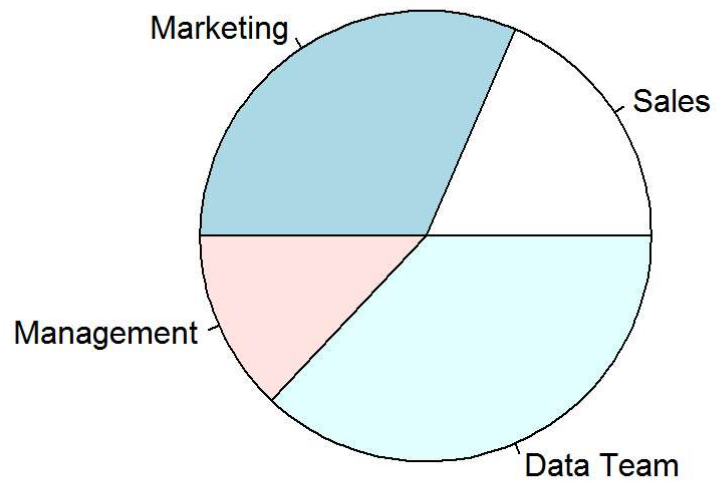
```
pie(c(10,17,7,20), main = "Suchi loves pie")
```

Suchi loves pie



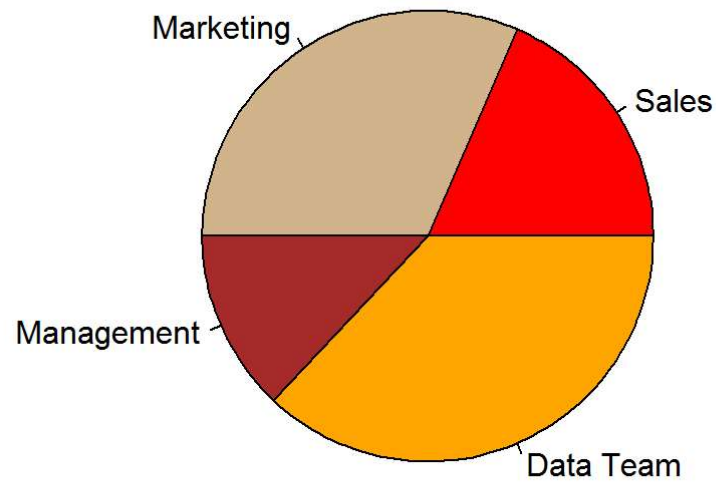
```
pie(c(10,17,7,20), main = "Suchi loves pie",  
    labels =c("Sales","Marketing","Management","Data Team"))
```

Suchi loves pie



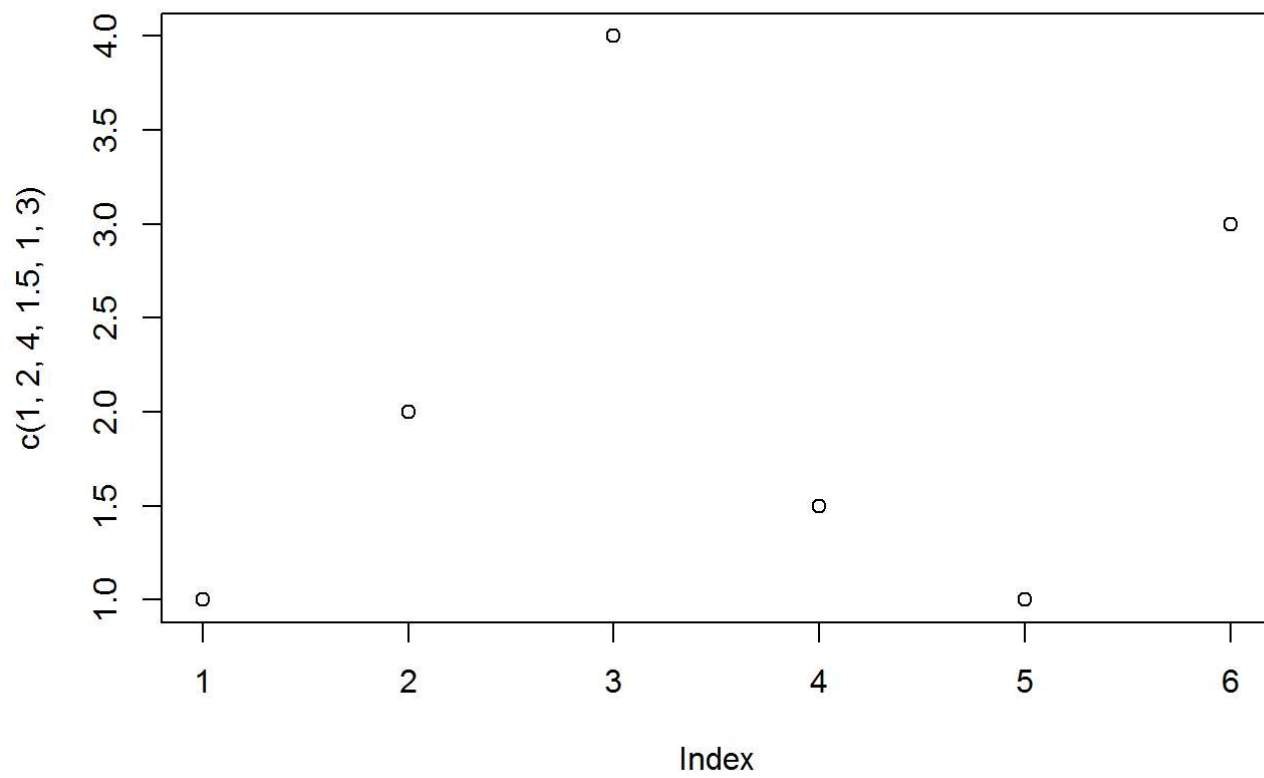
```
pie(c(10,17,7,20), main = "Suchi loves pie",  
    labels =c("Sales","Marketing","Management","Data Team"),  
    col =c("red","tan","brown","orange"))
```

Suchi loves pie

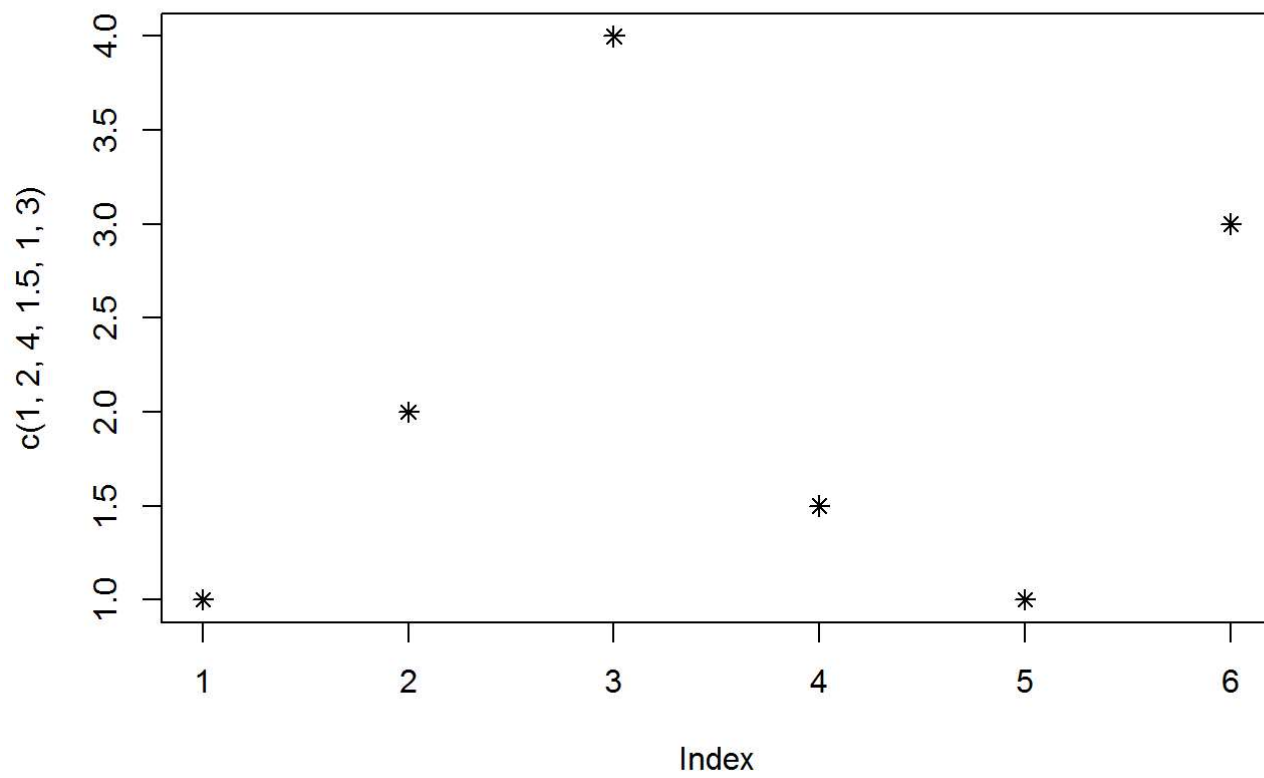


```
#basic plot
#pch = plotting char
#cex = pch size
#lwd = line width

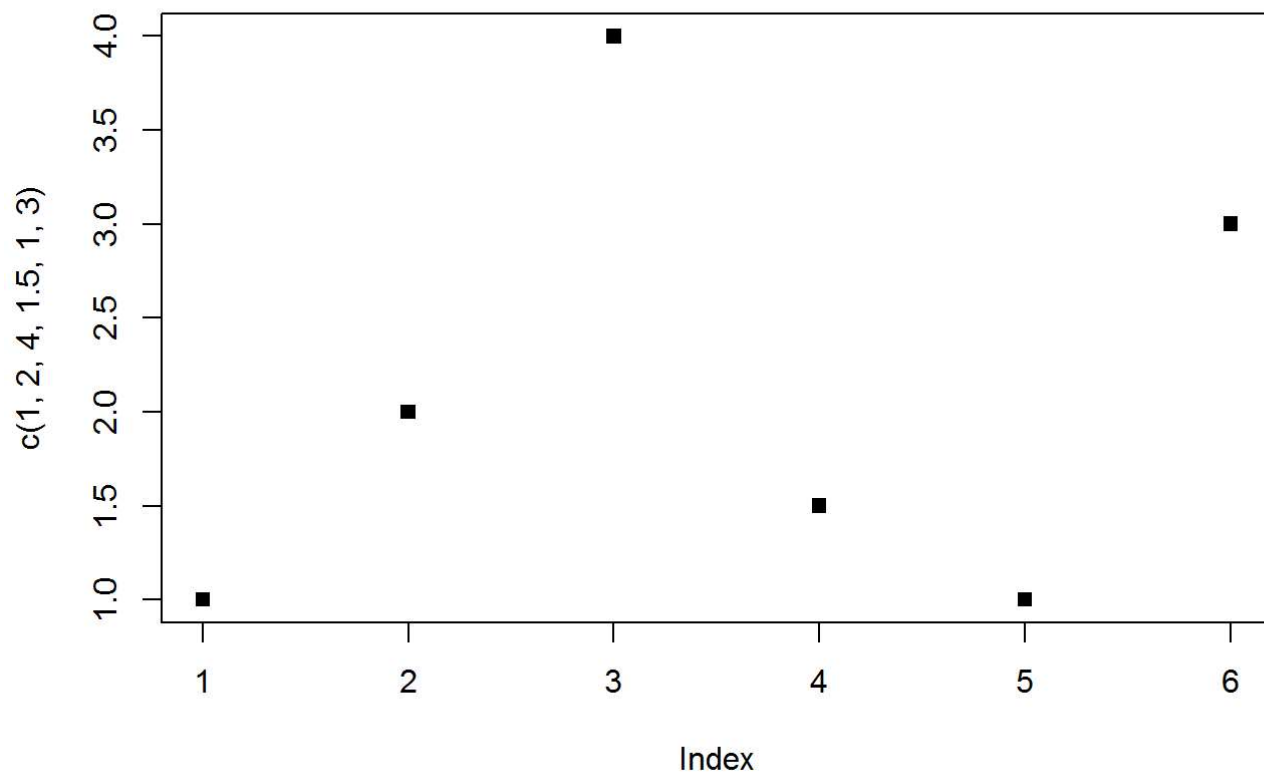
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3))
```



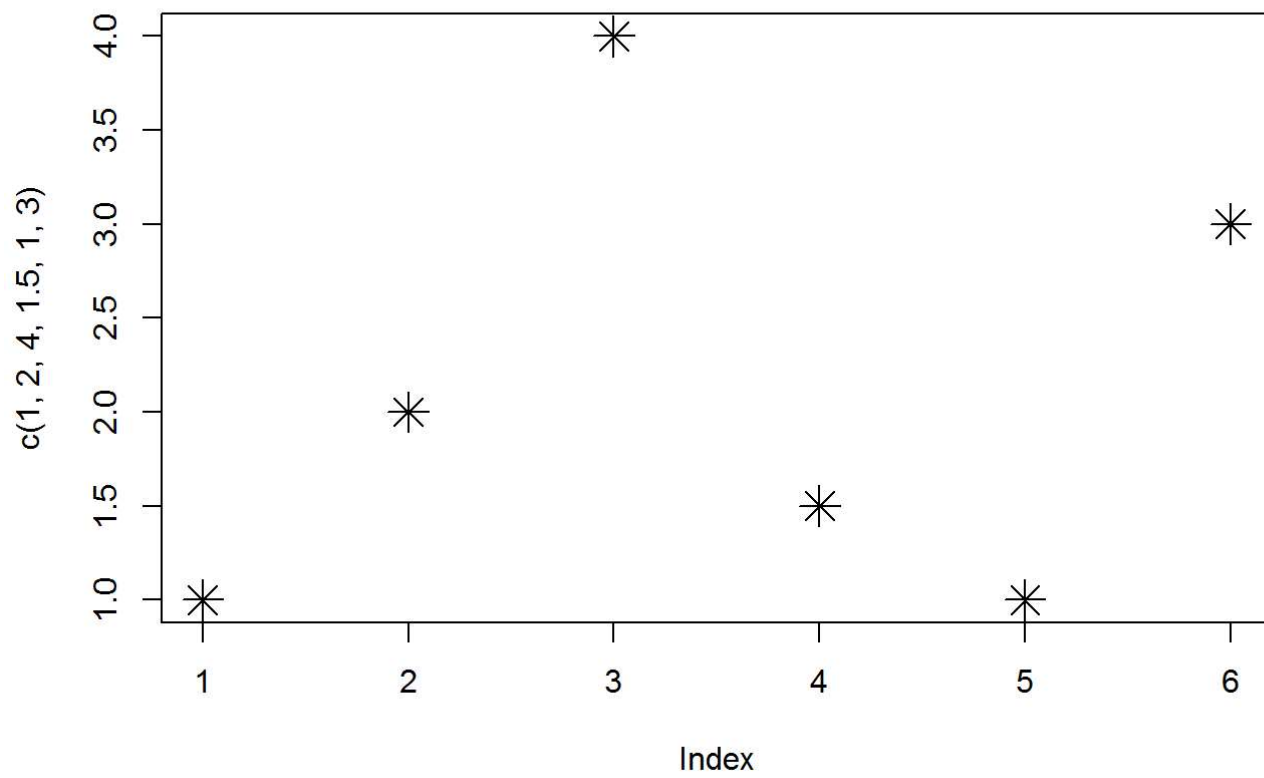
```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),pch =8)
```



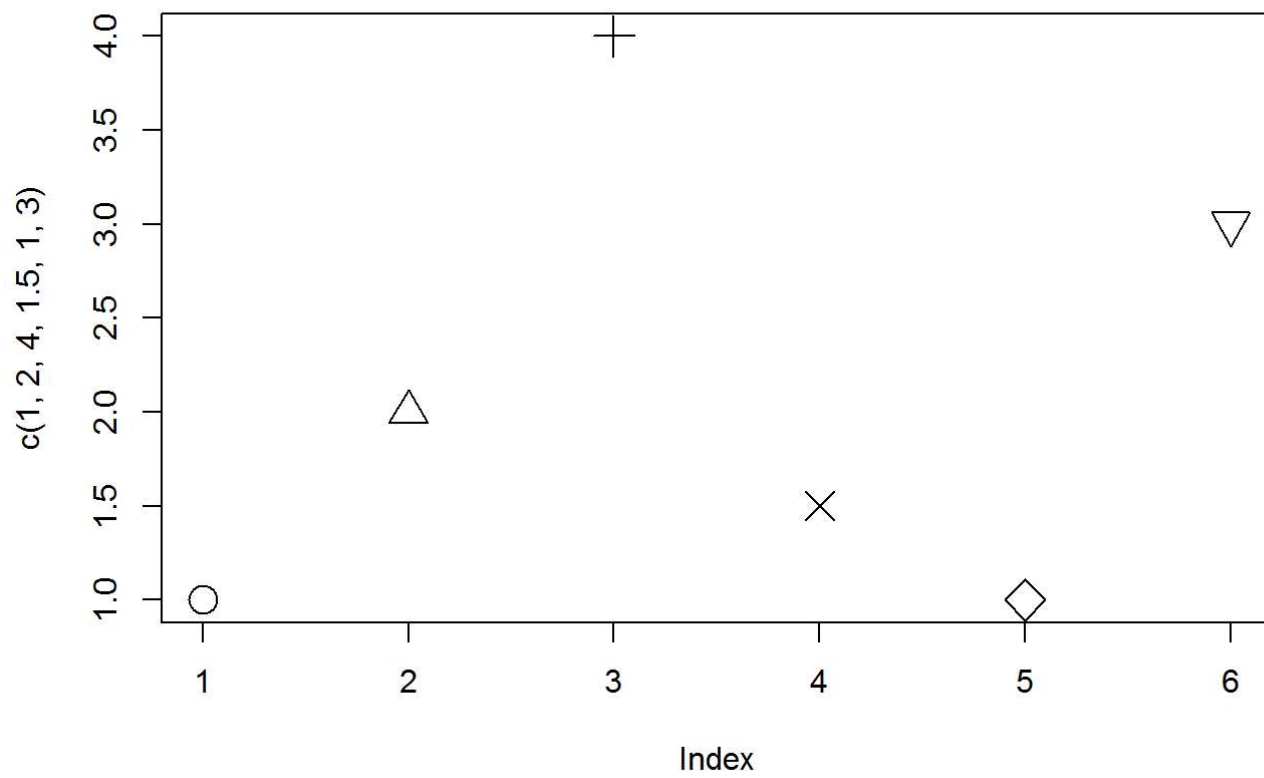
```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),pch =15)
```



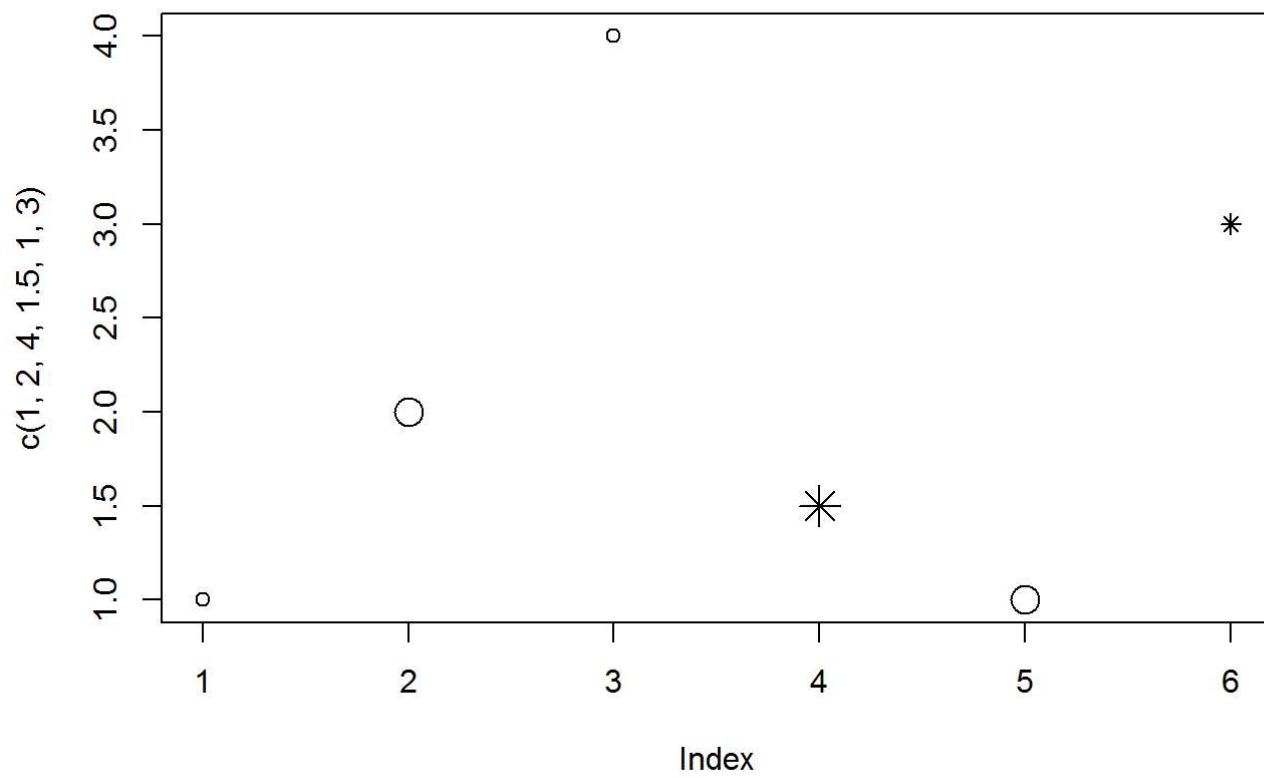
```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),pch =8,cex =2)
```



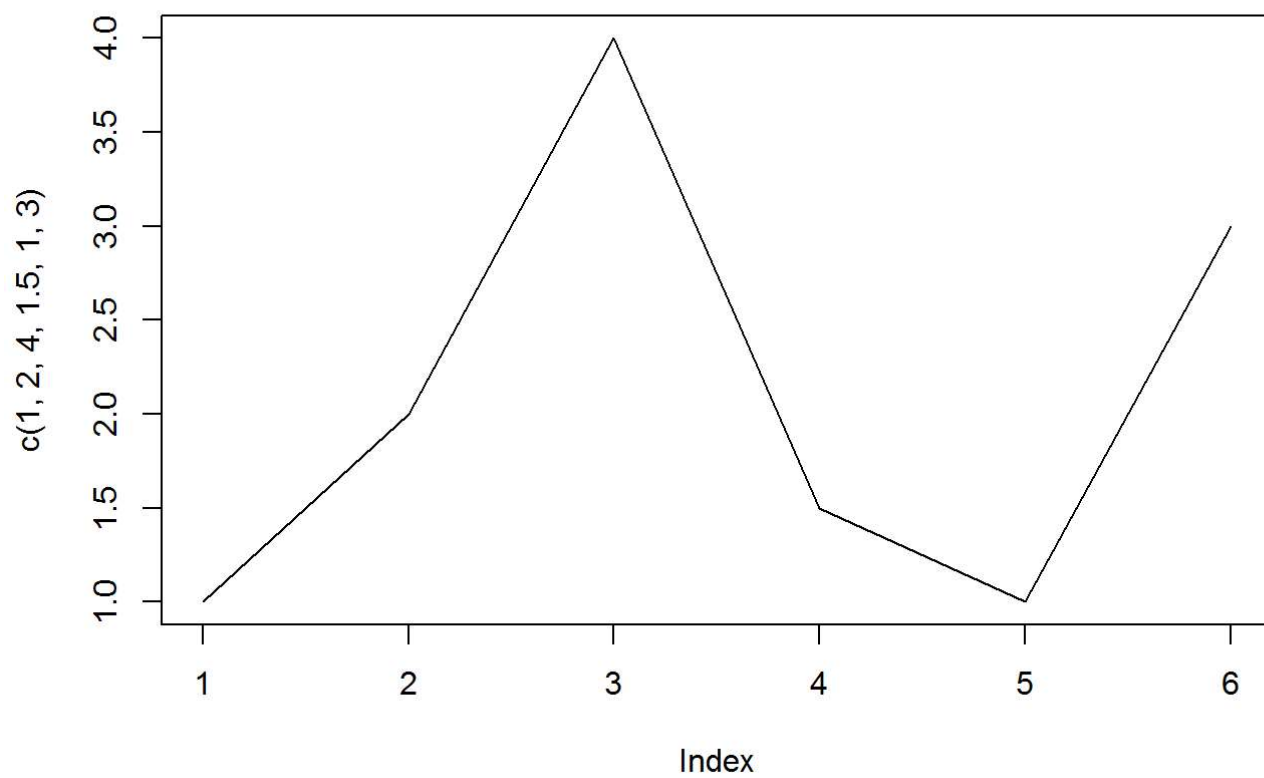
```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),  
     pch =c(1,2,3,4,5,6),  
     cex =2)
```

```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),  
     pch =c(1,1,1,8,1,8),  
     cex =c(1,2,1,2,2,1))
```



```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),  
     pch =c(1,1,1,8,1,8),  
     cex =c(1,2,1,2,2,1),  
     type ="l")
```



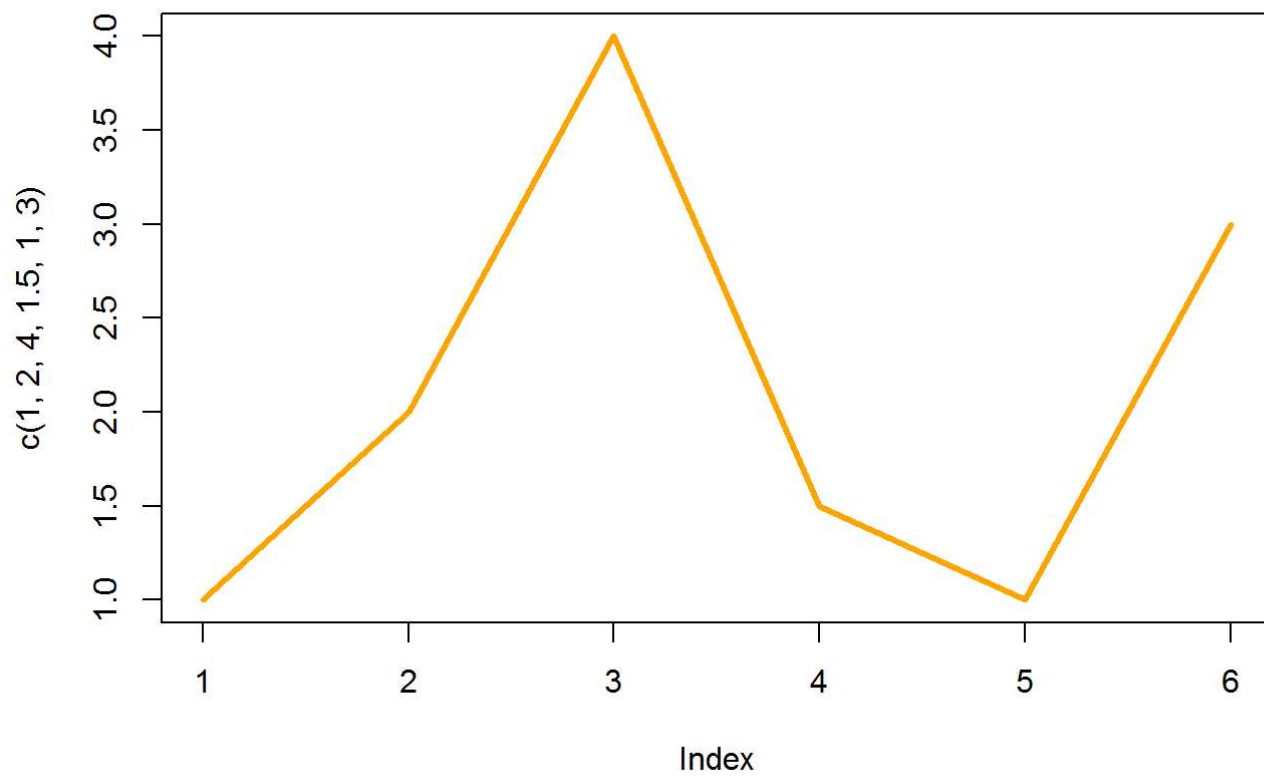
```
?plot
```

```
## starting httpd help server ...
```

```
## done
```

```
plot(c(1,2,4,1.5,1,3),  
     #pch =c(1,1,1,8,1,8),  
     #cex =c(1,2,1,2,2,1),  
     type ="l",  
     lwd = 3,  
     col="orange",  
     main= "Suchi second plot"  
     )
```

Suchi second plot

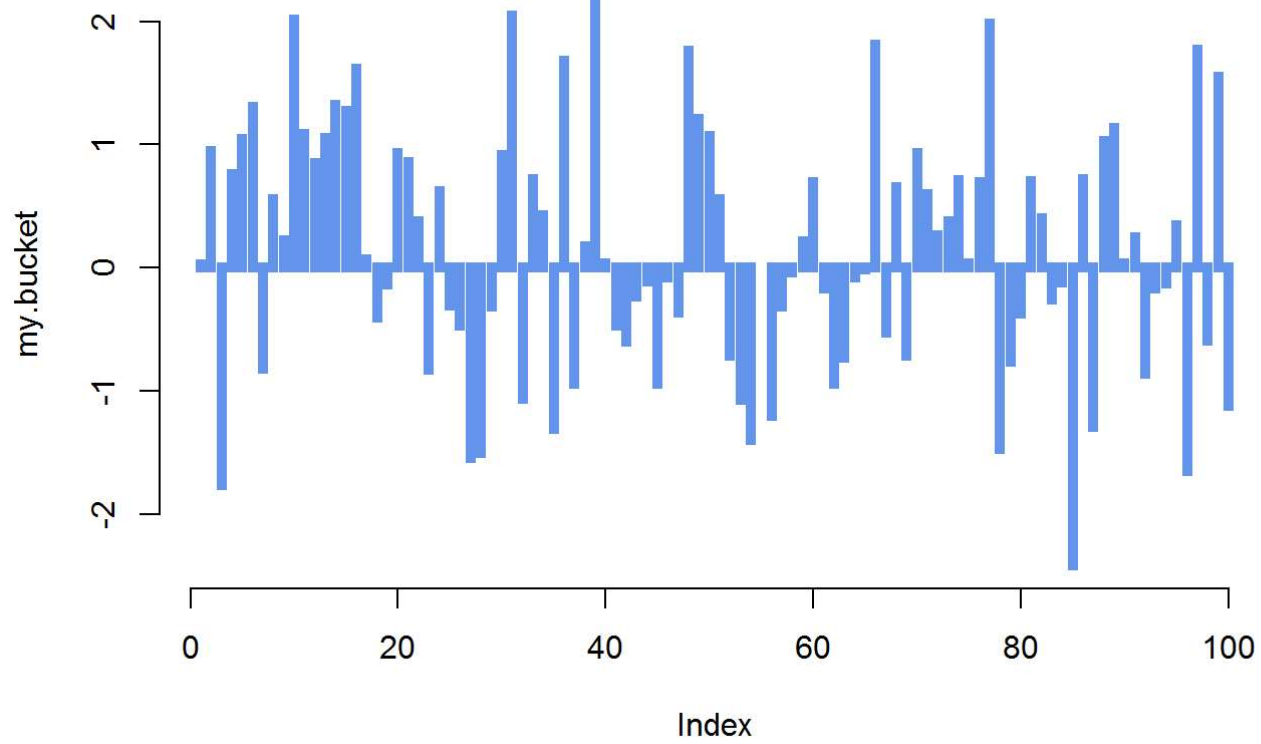


```
my.bucket = rnorm(n=100)

#rnorm = random normal distribution
par(bty = "n")

#par = parameters : function that controls all parameters in plot space

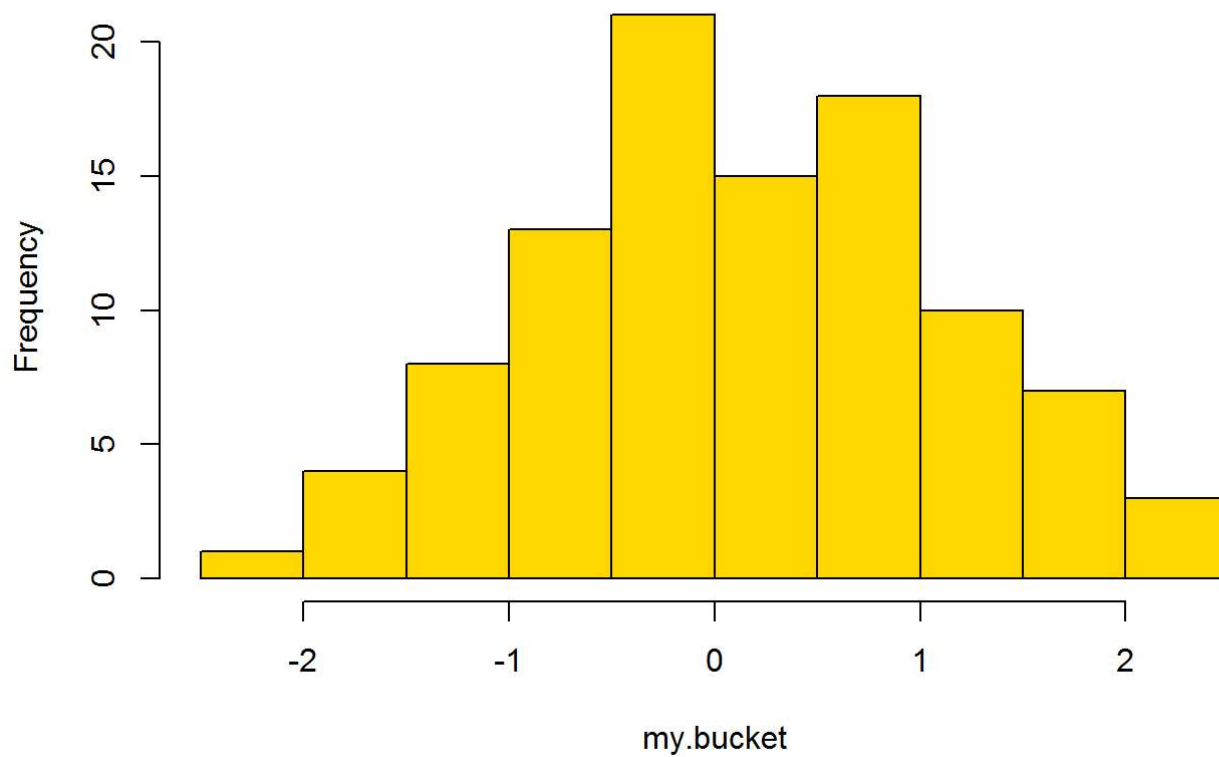
plot(my.bucket, type = "h", lwd = 5, col = "cornflowerblue", lend = 2)
```



```
#lend = line end
```

```
hist(my.bucket, col = "gold")
```

Histogram of my.bucket

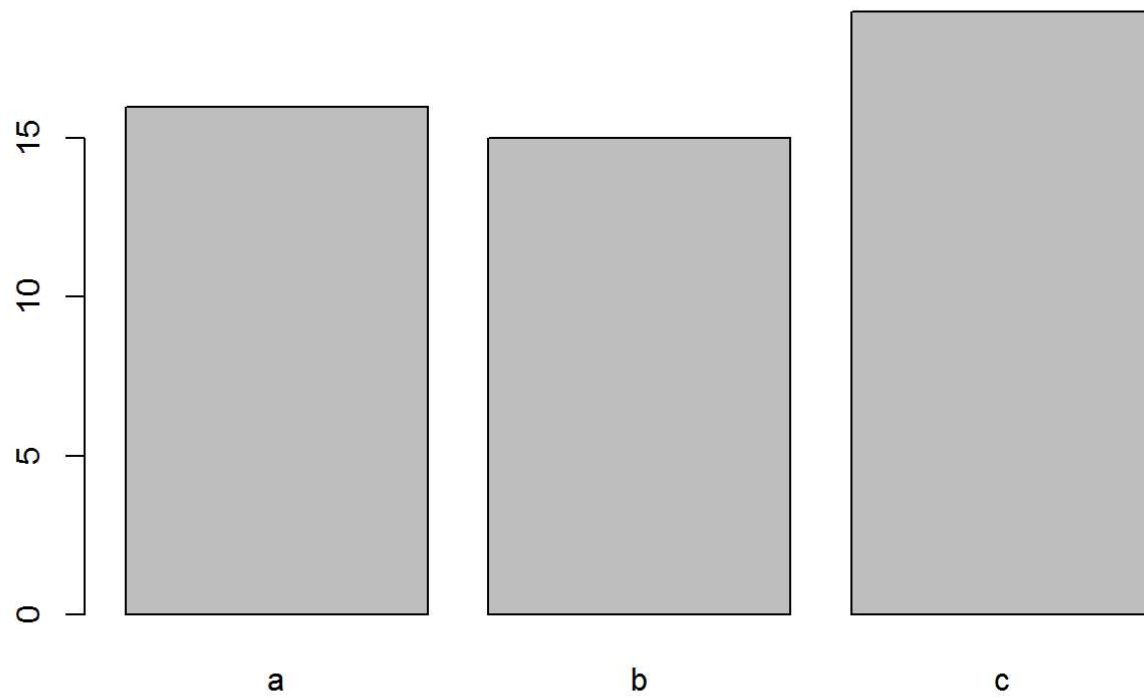


```
#hist = frequency distribution
```

```
n = 50  
my.var = sample(letters[1:3],size = n,replace = TRUE)  
  
my.table = table(my.var)  
my.table
```

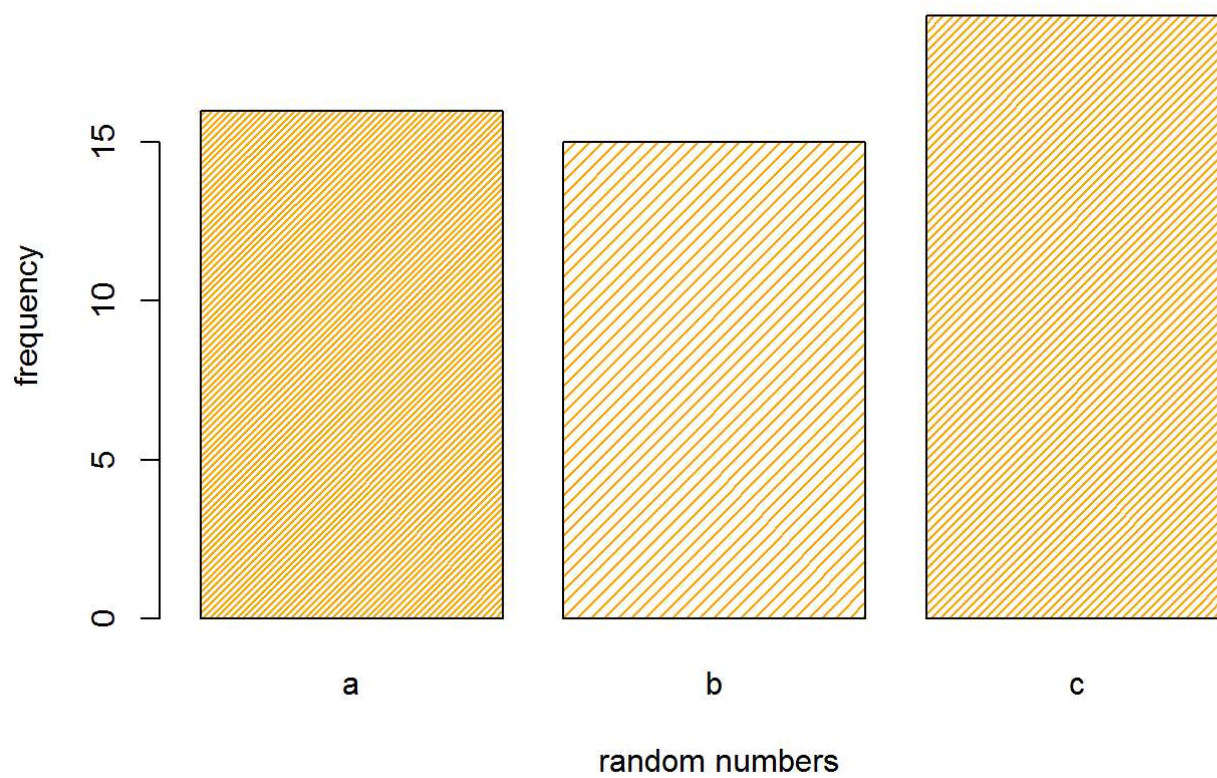
```
## my.var  
## a b c  
## 16 15 19
```

```
barplot(my.table)
```



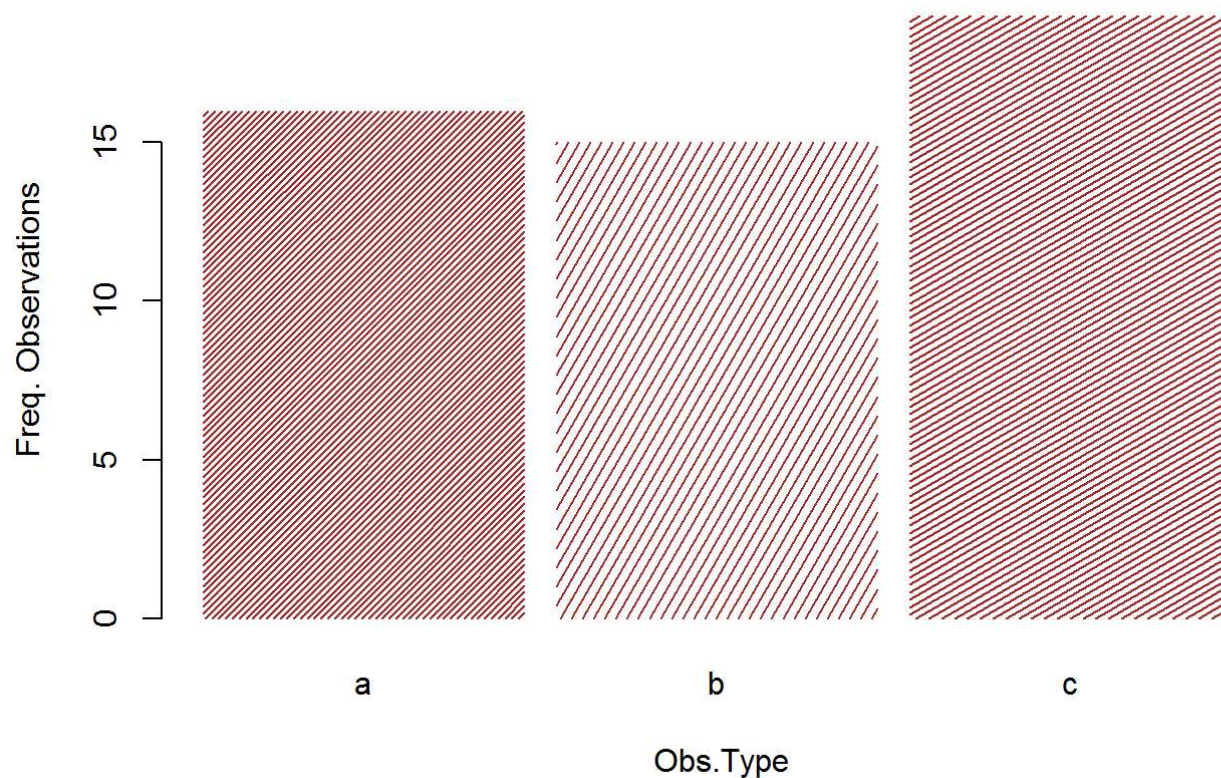
```
# for lab 1 : use at least 6 parameters
barplot(my.table,width =1, density = c(40,20,30),
        col = " orange", main ="Suchi's third chart ",
        xlab = " random numbers", ylab = " frequency",
        axisnames = TRUE)
```

Suchi's third chart



```
barplot(my.table, width =1, space =.1, border = NA,  
        col="brown",density = c(40,20,30),  
        angle = c(45,60,30),  
        ylab="Freq. Observations",  
        xlab = " Obs.Type",  
        main = "Suchi third chart")
```


Suchi third chart



#barchart vs histogram?

#barchart : The columns are positioned over a label that represents a categorical variable.

#hist : The columns are positioned over a label that represents a quantitative variable.

#One implication of this distinction: it is always appropriate to talk about the skewness of a histogram;

#that is, the tendency of the observations to fall more on the low end or the high end of the X axis.

#With bar charts, however, the X axis does not have a low end or a high end;

#because the labels on the X axis are categorical - not quantitative.

#As a result, it is not appropriate to comment on the skewness of a bar chart.